CARBON-CARBON RADIATOR

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Carbon-Carbon

- Carbon-Carbon (C-C) Composite material that uses carbon for both the fiber and the matrix material
- produced in a high temperature furnace in a lengthy process C-C has high thermal conductivity, good strength, and is lighter than Aluminum
- C-C used in high temperature applications
- Aircraft brakes, Space Shuttle wing leading edge
- Limited applications elsewhere to date, primarily due to cost and production lead time

Radiator Partnership (CSRP) Carbon-Carbon Spacecraft

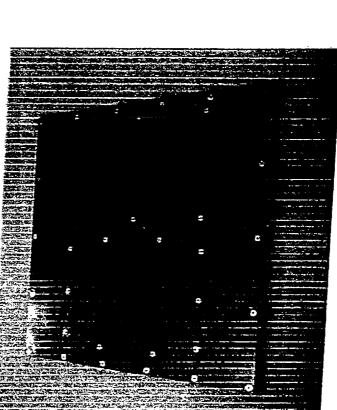
- promote the use of Carbon-Carbon as a radiator material CSRP started by Howard Maahs of NASA Langley and Elizabeth Shinn of Wright Patterson Air Force Base to
 - CSRP was an informal partnership with members from government and industry
- NASA Langley, NASA/Goddard, Air Force at Wright Patterson and Phillips Lab, Naval Surface Warfare Center,
 - TRW, Lockheed Martin, Amoco, B.F.Goodrich, Materials Research, Swales
- The New Millenium Program's EO-1 mission provided a flight opportunity for the CSRP
- C-C radiator provided by CSRP at "no cost" to NMP

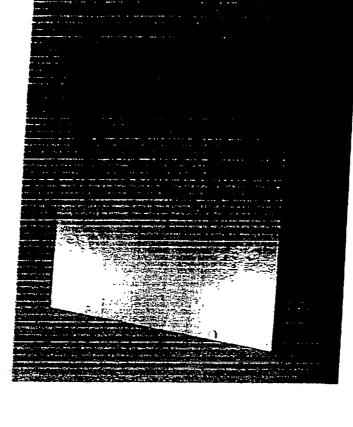


C-C Radiator on EO-1

- The C-C radiator replaces one of 6 structural panels on the EO-1 Spacecraft (S/C)
- Radiator consists of 1" Al honeycomb with 0.020" C-C facesheets, approximately 28" by 28"
 - Utilizes 2 plies of P30X carbon fibers with carbon matrix established by Chemical Vapor Infiltration
 - Epoxy coated for strength and contamination protection
- Aluminum inserts bonded to honeycomb core for mounting of electronics boxes and attachment to the S/C
 - Exterior coated with Silver Teflon for heat rejection
- CSRP delivered one flight unit and one spare to GSFC
 - Flight qualification testing completed at GSFC

EO-1 C-C RADIATOR









Carbon-Carbon Radiator Technology Validation

- Verify on-orbit thermal performance of C-C material meets S/C requirements, evaluate any degradation of thermal conductivity (none expected)
- Thermal conductivity measured by testing (coupon level and Thermal Vacuum)
- Thermal model correlated to test results and flight data
 - S/C level TV test provided additional verification, comparison for C-C flight thermistor readings
 - Monitor C-C thermistor data on-orbit, along with S/C attitude data.
- Correlated flight data with C-C thermal model to verify proper C-C radiator performance

Validation Tasks Completed

Component Level Tests

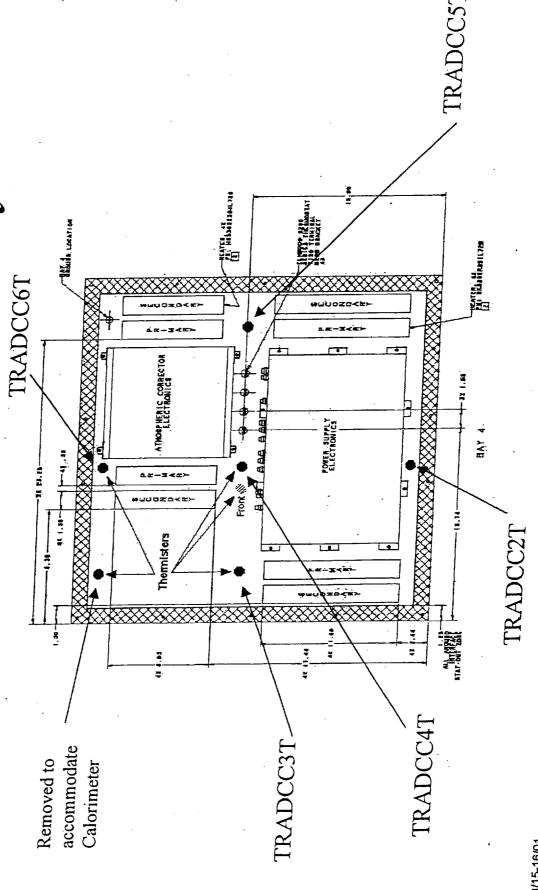
- Thermal Vacuum/Thermal Balance,
- Thermal Analysis and Model Correlation, Conductivity Verification
- Vibration and Strength
- Structural Analysis and Modeling
 - Mass Properties
- Non-destructive examination (radiography) conducted before and after start qualification testing

Spacecraft Level Testing

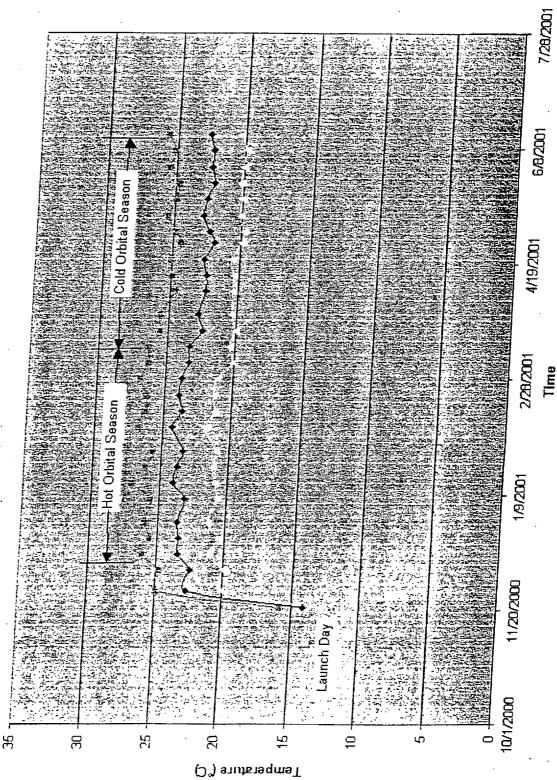
- Vibration
- Thermal Vacuum
- EMI



CC Radiator Thermistor Layout



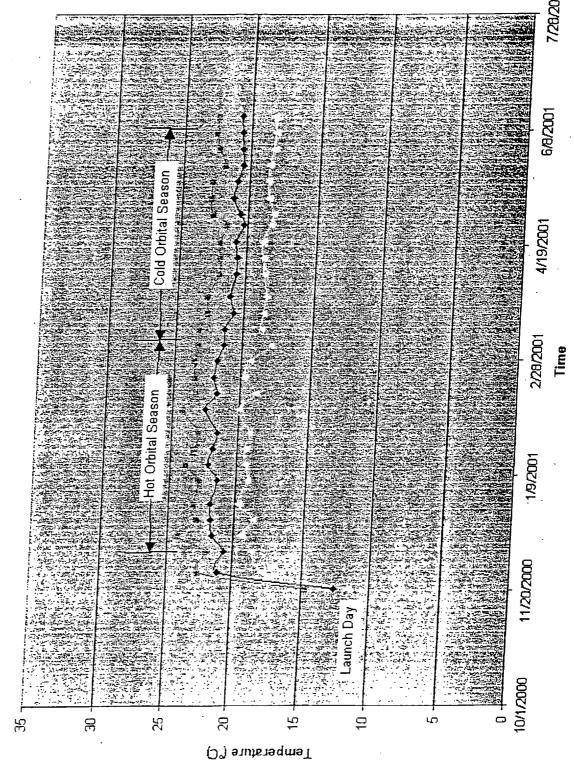
-+- Average - Max





CC Radiator - BAY4T

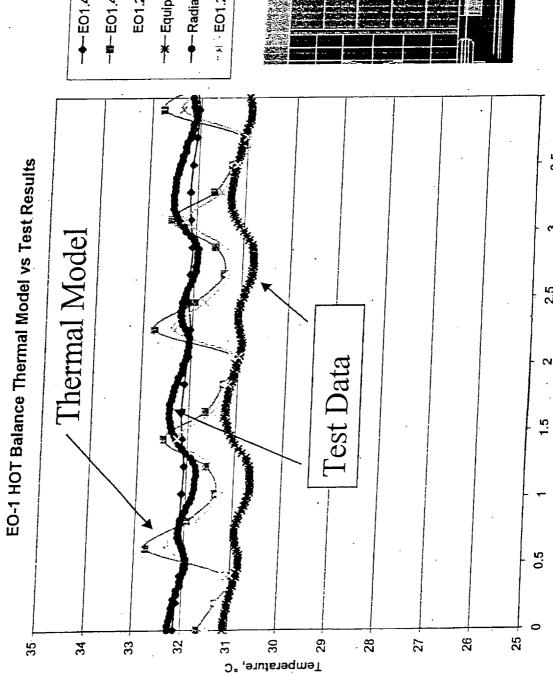
CC Radiator - TRADCC2T

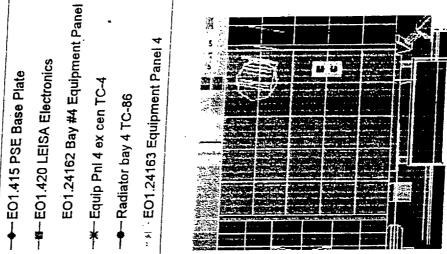


Average Max



08/15-16/01





E01.14143 Bay #4 Equipment Panel ------ E01.24163 Equipment Panel 4 ----E01.420 LEISA Electronics --- E01.415 PSE Base Plate -*-TBAY4T EO-1 DCE (Nominal) Thermal Analysis Results (December 2, 2000) 9 Thermal Model io Time, hours Flight Data J°, emperature, °C S **=** 83 æ 8



C-C Radiator Lessons Learned/Summary

- C-C Radiator was a success and proved that the technology can work to reduce Spacecraft weight
 - C-C has a niche, especially for high temperatures
 - C-C still needs further development (my opinion)
- Reduction in fabrication time and cost high conductivity "traditional" composites are more competitive
 - CTE Interface issues with heat pipes
- Redundancy a good idea we flew the spare panel
- CSRP was a success informal inter-agency partnership
 - Thanks to all who contributed this was a fun job
- Possible follow-on: C-C foam for low CTE mirrors/optical penches
- Thanks to EO-1 project and Swales for this opportunity